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THE 1963 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM OFFERS YOU...

- Income Protection
- Reduced Production Costs
- Improved Supply Situation
- A Better Farm Through Conservation

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

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Who is eligible?

Farmers with a Feed Grain Base. The base includes corn, grain sorghum, and barley.

What do you do?

From Feb. 1 through Mar. 22, sign up to reduce acreage at least 20 percent below the feed grain base for your farm, carry out your intentions, and not exceed the feed grain base on any other farm in which you have an interest in the feed grain crops.

What does the program provide?

- Payments on the acres diverted.
- Price support on your entire 1963 feed grain crop.
- Additional price-support payments on normal production of acres planted — regardless of what happens to the crop.

Where do you go for information?

Attend a local signup meeting, or visit your ASCS County Office.

Your Farm Feed Grain Base

From the acreage history for corn, barley, and grain sorghum for 1959 and 1960 that you have given to your ASC County Committee, the Committee has established a total feed grain base for your farm. That total feed grain base is the starting point for the acres you want to take out of feed grain production and devote to a conserving use to earn the diversion payment in 1963.

Diversions Limitation

The minimum diversion is 20 percent of the total farm feed grain base.

The maximum diversion for payment is the larger of 25 acres or 40 percent of the total feed grain base but in no case more than the total feed grain base.

Diversion Payment

For most farms there will be two diversion rates of payment per acre: (1) For a diversion of 20 percent below your farm feed grain base, the rate will be 20 percent of the county price-support rate times the yield per acre established for your farm; (2) on additional acreage diverted within the maximum, the rate per acre will be 50 percent of the county price-support rate times the established yield per acre for your farm.

The 50-percent rate will be used for figuring the entire diversion payment for farms with a feed grain base of not more than 25 acres if the entire base is diverted and *no barley, corn or grain sorghum* is planted on the farm. The 50-percent rate on 25 acres may also apply under certain conditions to farms with a feed grain base of more than 25 acres if no feed grain is planted.

You may increase or decrease the number of acres you agree to take out of production by contacting the ASCS County Office and changing your intentions by the closing date for signup — March 22, 1963.

Conservation Use on Diverted Acres

The acreage diverted from feed grains for payment is to be devoted to conservation uses. The conservation-use acres are to be in addition to the number of normal conserving acres on the farm.

There are special provisions through which you may grow castor beans, guar, safflower, sesame, or sunflower on the acreage taken out of feed production. If you are interested in this provision, see your ASC County Committee.

Price Support— Loan and Payment Rates

Price support for corn, barley, and grain sorghum will be available in 1963 *only* to those producers who take part in the feed grain program.

Price support in 1963 will be in two parts: (1) A loan or purchase agreement on the 1963 production,

and (2) a price-support payment made after compliance is checked.

The local loan rates will be determined in the same way as in the past and will be figured from the following national average loan rates: Corn, \$1.07 a bushel; barley, 82 cents a bushel; and grain sorghum, \$1.71 per hundredweight. Program cooperators are eligible to place their entire production of the three feed grains under price-support loan.

The price-support payment is figured from the established yield per acre and the 1963 acreage of the three feed grains on your farm. The rates are: Corn, 18 cents a bushel; barley, 14 cents a bushel; and grain sorghum, 16 cents per bushel (29 cents per hundredweight). The price-support payment per acre will be the established yield multiplied by the per-bushel rate. These rates per bushel will be the same in all counties. The price-support payment will be made to those taking part in the program regardless of how the crop is used.

The combination of the loan rate and the price-support payment rate per bushel makes the total price-support rates higher than for 1962. The increases are: Corn, 5 cents a bushel; barley, 3 cents a bushel; and grain sorghum, approximately 4 cents a bushel (7 cents per hundredweight).

Benefits to Farmers Who Feed Livestock

Farmers who feed all of their feed grain to livestock on the farm and cooperate in the 1963 feed grain program will receive direct benefits from the program through diversion and price-support payments.

Program Continues 2 Years' Progress

The 1963 feed grain program offers farmers another opportunity to reduce the surplus feed grain supplies as they did in 1961 and 1962. Through cooperation with the 1961 and 1962 feed grain programs, farmers voluntarily held enough acreage out of production to reduce the Oct. 1, 1963 carryover of feed grains to 57 million tons — one-third less than 2 years earlier. That 2-year decrease in carryover will result in an ultimate saving to taxpayers of over one billion dollars.